KUKTA, G.M. [Kukta, H.M.]; BONDARENKO, M.G. [Bondarenko, M.H.]

Comparative evaluation of the performance of ensilage harvesters. Mekh.sil'.hosp. 10 no.7:20-23 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Glavnyy inzhener laboratorii Ukrainskoy mashinoispytatal'noy stantsii.
(Ensilage) (Harvesting machinery)

Basic conditions for obtaining precise squares in planting. Mekh. i
elek.sots.sel'khoz. 17 no.4:20-24 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Ukrainskaya mashinoispytatel'naya stantsiya.
(Planters (Agricultural machinery))

KUKTA, G. M. Cand Tech Sci -- "Study of technological processes of the complex mechanization of cultivation of corn," Kiev, 1960 (Min of Agr UkSSR. Ukrainian Acad of Agr Sci). (KL, 1-61, 194)

KUKTA, G.M. KITAYTSEVA, Z.P.

Results of testing new machinery for sugar beet growing.
Mekh. i elek. sots. sel'khoz. 19 no.3:55-59 '61 (MIRA 14:6)

(Agricultural macninery --Testing)(Sugar beets)

KUKTA, G.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Investigating the performance of the feeding mechanism of the KKKh-3 combine. Mekh.i elek.sots.sel'khoz. 19 no.5:23-25 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Ukrainskaya mashinoispytatel'naya stantsiya.
(Combines (Agricultural machinery))

KUKTA, G.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; BONDARENKO, N.G., inzh.

Methodology for a comparative evaluation of high-precision planters. Mekh. i elek. sots. sel'khoz. 20 no.1:13-16 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Ukrainskaya mashinoispytatel'naya stantsiya.
(Planters (Agricultural machinery))

KUPTA, G.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; BUDKO, A.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent;

[Testing agricultural machinery] Ispytaniia sel'skokhoziaistvennykh mashin. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1964. 281 p. (MIRA 17:8)

KUKU, Aleks. inzh; ZAKHARIIA, D.

Rationalizers and invention movement in the People's Republic of Rumania. Ratsionalizatsiia 11 no.10:20-21 '61.

L 1643-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5025949 CZ/0024/65/011/004/0085/0089

AUTHOR: Kukuca, Jan (Engineer)

28
B

TITLE: Abbreviated calculation of moments in the statistical analysis of errors

SOURCE: Geodeticky a kartograficky obzor, v. 11, no. 4, 1965, 85-89

12,44,55 12,44,55

TOPIC TAGS: error statistics, calculation, set theory

ABSTRACT: The article presents a simple method of comparison of a selected set with a normally distributed set and shows that it can give a good result. Orig. art. has: 16 formulas, 1 graph, and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Ustav teorie merania SAV, Bratislava (Institute of the Theory of Measurement, SAV)

44,55

SUBMITTED: 00	ENCL: 00	SUB CODE: MA
NR REF SOV: 001	OTHER: 002	JPRS

Card 1/1

AUTHORS: Kyul'ovskiy, Petko, Engineer, Kukuchev, Khristo, Engineer

S/105/60/000/03/008/023
B007/B008

TITLE: Determination of the Optimum Dimensions of a Transformer

PERIODICAL: Elektrichestvo, 1960, Nr 3, pp 43-48 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: It is the purpose of the paper under review to show a method for the determination of the optimum dimensions of a transformer which is more convenient for the practice. This method allows to obtain the given no-load current more easily. For determining the optimum transformer dimensions it was started here from the rated power, the losses due to short circuit and no-load, as well as from the short-circuit voltage. Core induction, current density, and no-load current are checked for the dimensions determined from the formulas. The final optimum dimensions are then determined by several consecutive checks. It is not necessary to alter the constants in the equations when checking the no-load current. It is sufficient to assume new dimensions which satisfy simultaneously the assumed no-load and short-circuit losses. With a given

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quality of the electric steel, given losses and no-load current, the specific electromagnetic loads which are necessary for the computation are determined. The following was taken as a basis when deriving all formulas: 1) Transformers with m-phases and a number of cores equal to m are investigated. 2) The coils are concentric, have the same height and an equal number of windings, viz. $w_1 = w_2 = w$ and $U_1 = U_2 = U$ are assumed for the computation. 3) The weight and the price are only related to the active material. Formula (19) is derived first. It is an equation with 3 unknowns, the main dimensions of the transformer. Formulas (21) and (22) are then written down. These contain the same unknowns as formula (19). Formula (21) is the equation for the active component of the short-circuit voltage and formula (22) that for its reactive component. The width of the window F is determined from formula (23), only 2 unknowns remaining then in formula (19). These can be determined by assuming the value of one unknown and determining the other from formula (19).

Determination of the Optimum Dimensions of a Transformer

S/105/60/000/03/008/023
B007/B008

Induction, no-load current, and current density are then checked. The lowest price of the active material for a given no-load current and admissible current density forms the criterion for the optimum dimensions. All the formulas given here can also be applied for three-phase and single-phase core-type transformers, as well as for single-phase shell-type transformers. The details to be considered here are indicated. The method given here is illustrated in the appendix by an example. There are 2 figures and 1 reference .

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mashinostroyeniya i elektropromyshlennosti, Sofiya (Scientific Research Institute for Machine Building and the Electrical Industry, Sofia)

SUBMITTED: September 6, 1959

Card 3/3

KUKUCOVA, Marta

Use of the collection of technical standards in the Slovak Technical Library. Normalizace 11 no.6:184-185 Je '63.

1. Slovenska technicka kniznica, Bratislava.

TAKACS, L.; KUKUCSKA, J. Technical assistance: ALBERT, Karola; VAJDA, Vera

Effect of chronic anaemia on cardiac output and organ blood flow in the rat. Acta med. acad. sci. Hung. 20 no.1:71-77 '64

1. Second Department of Medicine, University Medical School, Budapest.

TAKACS, Lajos, dr.; KALLAY, Kalman, dr.; GOMORI, Pal, dr., technikai munkatarsak: VAJDA, V.; KUKUCSKA, J.; ALBERT, K.

Effect of synthetic angiotensin on the redistribution of circulating blood in rats. Orv. hetil. 102 no.48:2272-2275 26 N '61.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, II Belklinika.

(BLOOD CIRCULATION pharmacol)
(HYPERTENSIN pharmacol)

[SUMMARY

SOMOGYI, Gyorgy, Dr, TOTH, Bela, Dr; technical workers: KUKUCSKA, Janos, SARKADI Janosne (Mrs); Medical University of Budapest, II. Medical Clinic (Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, II. Belklinika) and Vaci Ave Hepatitis Hospital (Vaci-uti Hepatitis Korhaz).

"Determination of Liver Perfusion with Colloidal Gold Isotope."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 15, 14 Apr 63, pages 687-689.

Abstract: [Authors' Hungarian summary] The liver perfusion determination with colloidal Au^{199} is a valuable addition to the current experimental techniques. The test is easy on the patient, can be carried out repeatedly and the degree of the liver circulation can be checked frequently. In the course of the experiments the minimal liver circulation value in normal individuals was 660-1130 ml/min/m^2, in patients with chronic hepatitis and cirrhosis it was 380-880 and 218-650 ml/min/m^2 respectively. The test is considered to be of prognostic value and is also useful for the determination of the effectiveness of the treatment. 9 Western references.

1/1]

TAK'CS, Lajos, dr.; GOMORI, Pal, dr. Technikai munkatarsak: ALBERT, Karola; KUKUCSKA, Janos; VAJDA, Vera

Study of the distribution of radioactive gold in the blood in rats. Orv. hetil. 105 no.16:737-738; 19 Ap'64

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, II. Belklinika.

*

KUKUCZKA, Antoni, mgr inz.

Causes of fire and fire-fighting action in the B mine.
Wiad gorn 14 no.10:323-325 O '63.

KUKUCZKA, Antoni, mgr inz.

Way of drawing space schemes of ventilating mining headings Pt. 2.
Wiadom gorn 14 no.5:149-153 My '63.

KUKUCZKA, Antoni, mgr inz.

Better efficiency of a ventilation pipe through the application of adjusted pipe fittings for the air flow at the end of the ventilation conductor. Wiadom gorn 14 no. 7/8:241-242 Jl-Ag '63.

KUKUCZKA, Antoni, mgr inz.

Conclusions drawn from studies on acidents caused by staying in a hazardous gas atmosphere (CO_2) in collieries. Pt. 2. Wiadom gorn 15 no. 6:204-206 Je '64.

KUKUCZKA, Antoni, mgr inz.

Combat against accidents caused by the presence of carbon dioxide in mine headings. Pt. 1. Wiadom gorn 15 no. 4: 134-137 Ap '64.

KUKUCZKA, Antoni, mgr. inz.

Methods of detecting disturbances in the ventilation network of a mine. Wiadom gorn 15 no.2:48-54 F'64

KUKUCZKA, Antoni, mgr inz.

Liquidation of fire fields through recirculation of neutralized fire hazard gases. Wiadom gorn 15 no.5: 171-173 My'64.

KUKUCZKA, Antoni, mgr inż.

Use of neutralized fire gases for accelerated liquidation of fire areas. Przegl gorn 20 no.9:428-431 S '64.

KUKUCZKA, Antoni, mgr. inz.

Selection of a series of main mine fans to meet the conditions in Polish mines. Przegl. gorn 20 no.11:558-562 N '64.

KUKUCZKA, Antoni, mgr inz.

Ventilation of underground explosive storages. Wiadom gorn 15 no.11:360-366 N '64.

TAKACS, Lajos, dr.; Technikai munkatarsak: VAJDA, V.; KUKUCSKA, J.; ALBERT, K.

Effect of hemorrhage on the blood circulation in the organs of rats following removal of the kidneys. Orv. hetil. 106 no.36: 1692-1694 5 S'65.

1. Budapesti Orvostudomanyi Egyetem, II. Belklinika (igazgato: Gomori, Pal, dr.).

KUKUDZHANOV, N. I.

Kukudzhanov, N. I. "The method of restoring traumatic breaks and the ensuing obliteration of deep rear sections of the urethra," Trudy III Zakavkazsk. s"yezda khirurgov, Yerevan, 1948 (on cover: 1949), p. 408-417

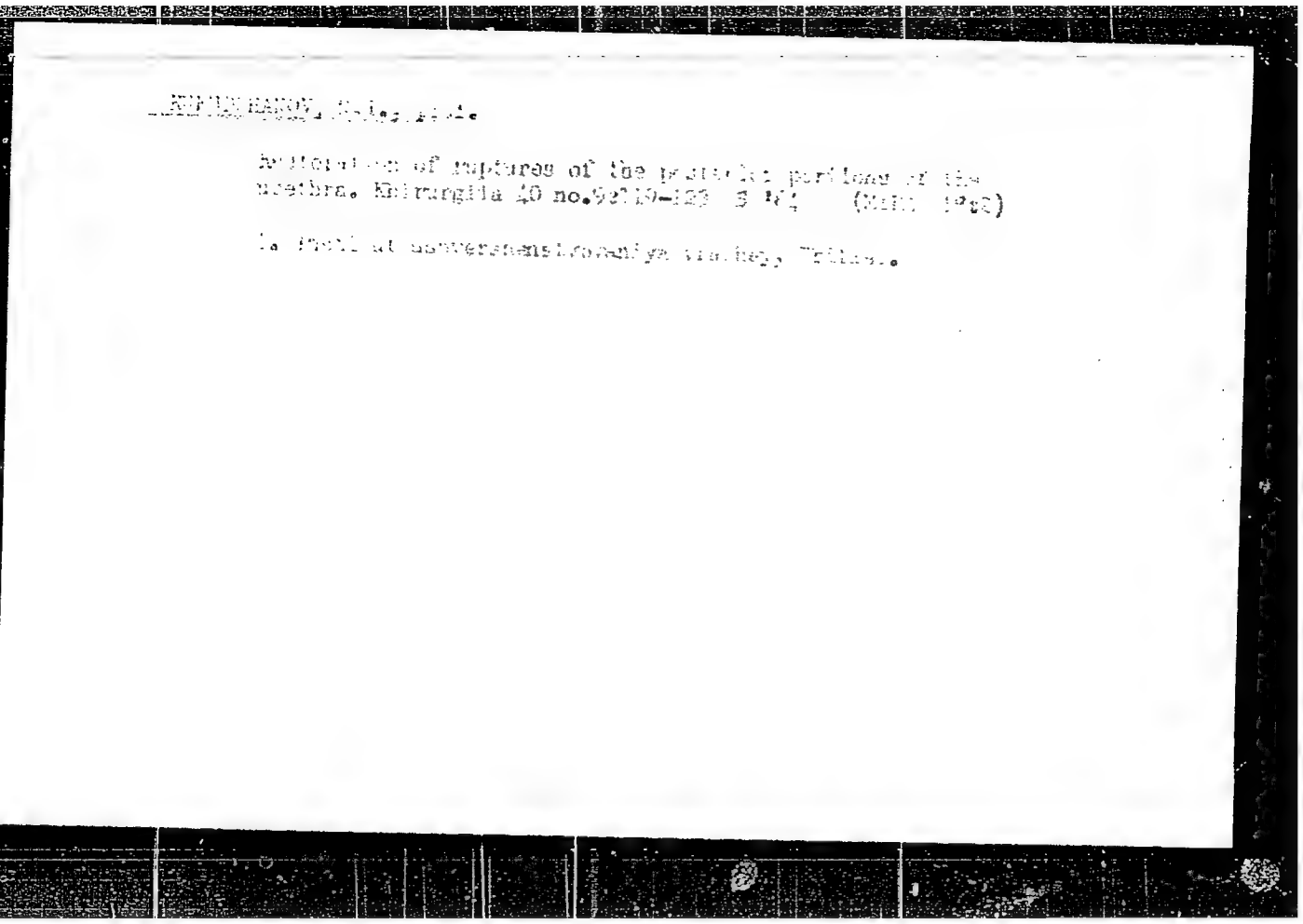
SO: U-5240, 17 Dec. 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 25, 1949).

KUKUDZHANOV, N. I.

Surgical therapy in primary inguinal hernia Sverdlovsk, Medgiz, 1949. 182 p.

DAFM

L. Hernia - Surgery.



AUTHORS: Darevskiy, V. M., Kukudzhanov, S. N. SOV/20-123-1-12/56

TITLE: The Stability of an Orthotropic Cylindrical Shell Subjected to Torsion With Internal Pressure (Ustoychivost' ortotropnoy tsilindricheskoy obolochki pri kruchenii s vnutrennim davleniyem)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol 123, Nr 1, pp 49-52 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present paper solves the problem of the above mentioned stability in the case of torsion with sufficient internal pressure. This shell is assumed to have an "average" length, which term is defined. The edges of the shell are assumed to be fastened in a hinge-like manner or to be embedded. The here discussed results are a generalization of the corresponding results derived in a previous paper by V. M. Darevskiy (Refs 1,2) for an isotropic shell. As initial equations, the equations for the equilibrium of the shell in consideration of their deformation and the usual relations between the internal force factors (silovoy faktor) and the deformations expressed by the displacements are used. If axial- , radial- , and shear stress

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T_2^o, and S^o respectively do not depend on the dimensionless coordinates ξ and φ, the additional displacements can be ascertained in a previously mentioned form (Ref 1). A rather voluminous equation for the additional displacement w in a radial direction is written down. In the case of a simultaneous action of the torsional moments M_* and the (internal or external) pressure q_* the problem of the stability of the shell may be raised as in the previous paper by V. M. Darevskiy (Ref 1). In that case the problem is reduced to determining the critical value λ_{crit} (of the smallest eigenvalue) of the positive parameter λ in the case of a simple stress brought to bear upon the shell by the moments $M = \lambda M_*$ and by the pressure $q = \lambda q_*$. If it is known how to determine λ_{crit}, critical stress can be determined also if pressure remains constant during stress and if only the moments vary. A formula is derived for the eigenvalue λ and the corresponding computations

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are followed step by step. The formulae derived here apply only if they lead to critical stresses that are lower than the flow limit. The solution found in the present paper satisfies all boundary conditions of the given problem. There are 2 Soviet references.

PRESENTED: June 12, 1958, by Yu. N. Rabotnov, Academician

SUBMITTED: June 11, 1958

Kakudzhanov, S.N.

14(10) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2276

Prochnost' tsilindricheskikh obolochek; sbornik statey (Strength of Cylindrical Shells; Collection of Articles) Moscow, Oborongiz, 1959. 157 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,400 copies printed.

Ed. (Title page): V.M. Darevskiy, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; Ed.: S.I. Bumshteyn, Engineer; Ed. of Publishing House: A.P. Starykh; Tech. Ed.: V.I. Oreshkina; Managing Ed.: A.S. Zaymovskaya, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for aircraft jet-engine designers and production engineers.

COVERAGE: This collection of nine articles covers problems of statics and dynamics of cylindrical shells which arise in the calculation of stability of jet-engine cases. Results of new theoretical and experimental investigations are included. No personalities are mentioned. References follow some of the articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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According to the author the simultaneous action of an axial tensile stress and external pressure has not been thoroughly analyzed. He considers a thin, circular, closed shell under torsion. Other loads produce a momentless stressed state. The expressions of stresses and deformations are given.

In this article, the results of the author's former work are used to simplify the evaluation of the stability of cylindrical shells under the simultaneous action of torsional moments, internal pressure and transverse rim forces. The author describes conditions under which the evaluation of the stability of the shell may be determined by simple formulas. The above analysis is applicaibe to the calculation of combustion chambers of jet engines.

The authors establish basic equations for the determination of stresses, moments and deformations, and then analyze separately cases of the uniform transverse compression, torsion, and torsion with pressure. The established formulas are valid only within the limits of elastic deformations.

Kukudzhanov, S.N. Stability of an Orthotropic Cylindrical Shell Under External Transverse Pressure With Axial Tension and Torsion With Axial Tension 109

In this article, results obtained for an isotropic shell by R.I. Kshnyakin are generalized for orthotropic shells. In order to establish final formulas, the author considers the stability of cylindrical orthotropic shells under outer transverse pressure with axial tension, and the stability of cylindrical orthotropic shells under torsion with axial tension.

Serdyukov, V.V. Stability of Anisotropic Cylindrical Shells Under Certain Loads 118

The author considers the stability of anisotropic cylindrical shells under the action of outer pressure, torsion and simultaneous action of torsion and normal pressure. Stability is studied on the basis of more complete equations than those esta-

blished by Kh.M. Mushtari in his theory of thin shells (1938). The established formulas provide a method for determining critical stresses under simultaneous torsion and normal pressure.

The author is concerned with natural vibrations of near-cylindrical shells, due to the dynamic action of an unbalanced rotor or to gas-dynamic impulses. In both cases the determination of natural vibrations of the system is important. The influence of axial stresses on the vibration frequency is considered, generally speaking, as independent of pressure. Formulas and graphical representations are given.

This article is a continuation of the preceding article. The author reduces three differential equations of vibration to one differentail equation of radial displacement. Thus an

algebraic equation of the third order is obtained for determining of the square of the frequency without solving the third order. The boundary conditions are considered in detail.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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Card 6/6

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Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1960, No. 4, p. 119, # 5042

AUTHORS: Darevskiy, V.M., Kukudzhanov, S.N.

TITLE: The Stability of a Cylindric Orthotropic Shell in Case of Torsion and Normal Pressure

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Prochnost' tsilindr. obolochek. Moscow, Oborongiz, 1959, pp. 95-108

TEXT: The authors consider the stability of an elastic orthotropic cylindric shell loaded by torque M and normal pressure q. The investigation is performed analogously to the investigations of an isotropic shell considered by V.M. Darevskiy (Izv. AN SSSR, Otd. tekhn. n., 1957, No. 11, pp. 137-147 - RZhMekh, 1958, No. 9, 10,285). It is assumed that the shell satisfies the conditions

$$\sqrt{\frac{E_2}{E_1}}\,\varepsilon^{1/2} \ll \left(\frac{\pi R}{l}\right)^2 \ll \sqrt{\frac{E_2}{E_1}}\,\varepsilon^{-1/2} \qquad \left(\varepsilon = \frac{h^2}{12 R^2 (1 - \nu_1 \nu_2)}\right)$$

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The Stability of a Cylindric Orthotropic Shell in Case of Torsion and Normal Pressure

$$\sqrt{\frac{E_1}{E_2}}\,\varepsilon^{1/2} \ll \left(\frac{\pi R}{l}\right)^2 \ll \sqrt{\frac{E_1}{E_2}}\,\varepsilon^{-1/2}$$

Here, h, R, and l are the thickness, radius, and length of the shell, respectively, E_1, E_2, ν_1 and ν_2 are elastic moduli and Poisson coefficients in axial and peripheral directions, respectively ($E_1 \nu_1 = E_2 \nu_2$). Further such shells and such loading cases are considered, in which the critical value of the load parameter λ is defined by: 1) either the number n, a few times larger than the unity; 2) or numbers μ_1, also a few times larger than the unity (where n is the number of waves in the peripheral direction, $\mu_2 - \mu_1 = 2\pi mR/l$, m = 1,2,...), 3) or the number n, equal to zero or 1. It is assumed that the shell edges are hinged or stiffly restrained. Based on the conventional assumptions of the elasticity theory, a system of linearized equations of the equilibrium of the orthotropic cylindric shell is obtained; the equations are simplified further on the assumption that the shell represents a membrane. This system is reduced to one linear differential equation with partial derivatives of the eighth order for the additional radial displacement. It was assumed at deriving the equations

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The Stability of a Cylindric Orthotropic Shell in Case of Torsion and Normal Pressure

that, in addition to the torsion and the normal pressure, the shell is loaded by an axial compressive force P which does not appear in the further consideration. The expression for the critical stress is obtained for one transversal compression acting uniformly, whereat the flexure in radial direction is prescribed in the form:

$$w = C \cos \mu \xi \sin n\varphi \quad \left(\mu = \frac{m \pi R}{l}, \quad \xi = \frac{x}{R}, \quad \varphi = \frac{s}{R} \right)$$

$$(m = 1, 3, \ldots).$$

Here, ξ, φ are coordinates in axial and peripheral directions, C is an arbitrary constant. Hereat it turns out that the complete system of boundary conditions will be satisfied. The radial flexure is represented in case of pure torsion in the form:

$$w = \sum_{i=1}^{2} C_i \sin (\mu_i \xi - n\varphi).$$

Hereat, only one of the boundary conditions is satisfied, that is w = 0 at the shell edges. The expressions for the critical stress and the critical value of

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A005/A001

The Stability of a Cylindric Orthotropic Shell in Case of Torsion and Normal Pressure

n_* were obtained. Further, the case of simultaneous action of torsion and normal pressure is considered; hereat, the critical value of the load parameter λ for arbitrary values of M and q may be obtained graphically by plotting the correlation $y = \lambda - f(\mu)$ in the upper semiplane for various integral positive values of n and by inserting the horizontal chords of the length $2m\pi R/l$ $(m = 1, 2, \ldots)$ into these graphs. The ordinate of the lowest of these chords yields the value of λ_*. In case that the pressure is internal and sufficiently large in comparison with the value of the torque, approximate expressions for the critical value of the load parameters λ_* and M_* were found, whereat the pressure is assumed to be constant during the loading process. It is assumed that the equality

$$G = \frac{1}{4(1 - \nu_1 \nu_2)} (2\sqrt{E_1 E_2} - \nu_1 E_1 - \nu_2 E_2) \qquad (*)$$

takes place, where G is the modulus of rigidity; this equality is a generalization of the known correlation between the modulus of rigidity and the modulus of elasticity for the isotropic shell. The case is considered, when the equality (*)

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The Stability of a Cylindric Orthotropic Shell in Case of Torsion and Normal Pressure

is not satisfied and the internal pressure is not very high; in this case, a simplified expression for λ_* was obtained.

P.I. Zheludev

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

KUKUDZHANOV, S.N. (Tbilisi)

Stability of a cylindrical shell subjected to the action of torques varying linearly along the length of the shell. Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. tekh.nauk Mekh. i mashinostr. no. 1:180-182 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Institut matematiki AN GruzSSR.
(Elastic plates and shells)

KUKUDZHANOV, S.N.

Stability of a cylindrical shell under the action of torsional moments evenly distributed over its surface. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR. Soob. AN Gruz. SSR 26 no.4:389-395 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR, Tbilisskiy matematicheskiy institut imeni A.M. Razmadze. Predstavleno chlenom-korrespondentom AN GruzSSR O.D. Oniashvili.
(Elastic plates and shells)

L 10630-65 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(k)/EWA(h)/EWP(w)/EWA(d) Pf-4/Peb AFTC(p)/
ASD(f)-2

ACCESSION NR: AP4043527 S/0250/64/004/003/0533/0538

AUTHOR: Kukudzhanov, S. N. (Tiflis)

TITLE: Stability of a cylindrical shell under action of variable pressure B

SOURCE: Inzhenernyy zhurnal, v. 4, no. 3, 1964, 533-538

TOPIC TAGS: cylindrical shell, shell stability, sinusoidal loading, buckling pressure, cylindrical shell stability, shell buckling, cylindrical shell buckling, axisymmetric pressure

ABSTRACT: The stability of a cylindrical shell under the action of variable axisymmetric pressure was studied. External loading conditions consisting of uniform and cyclically variant loads acting upon certain portions of the cylinder were considered. The shell is assumed to be in a membrane state of stress before buckling, and also assumed to be simply supported at both ends. The differential stability equation for a cylindrical shell under variable hoop stresses is solved by the Bubnov-Galerkin method resulting in an infinite system of homogeneous algebraic equations. Several cases are discussed and developed: 1) uniform pressure, 2) external sinusoidal pressure distributed over the whole shell length,

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ACCESSION NR: AP4043527

3) a combination of uniform and sinusoidal external pressures, 4) external sinusoidal pressure over one half and internal sinusoidal pressure on the other half, and 5) sinusoidal pressure on a part of the whole length. In each case the critical pressure is determined and compared with that of the other cases considered. The hazards encountered with certain kinds of nonuniform pressure and pressure distribution are discussed. Orig. art. has: 16 equations.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 20Jan64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

L 8639-65 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(k)/EWA(h)/EWA(d)/EWP(w) Pf-4/Peb AFTC(p)/ASD(f)-2
EM

ACCESSION NR: AP4042888 S/0251/64/035/001/0037/0044

AUTHOR: Kukudzhanov, S. N.

TITLE: Stability of a cylindrical shell under the simultaneous influence of torsion and variable pressure

SOURCE: AN GruzSSR. Soobshcheniya, v. 35, no. 1, 1964, 37-44

TOPIC TAGS: shell, cylindrical shell, shell stability, torsion variable pressure, hinged shell, Bubnov Galerkin method, critical torsion moment

ABSTRACT: The author considers the stability of a cylindrical shell under the simultaneous influence of torsion moments M applied to the edges of the shell and an external, linearly changing, axisymmetric pressure q applied either to the whole lateral surface or to a part thereof. This problem is solved in the article by a successive approximation technique described previously (S. N. Kukudzhanov. Trudy* IV Vsesoyuznoy konfer. po teorii pl. i obolochek. Yerevan, 1962) and applied to the Bubnov-Galerkin method. Assuming that the loss of stability is nearly sinusoidal and that the shell is fixed by hinges along one side, equations are developed for shell stability in relation to radial displacements and the effect

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ACCESSION NR: AP4042888

of external pressure. On the basis of the final equations developed:

$$\overset{I}{t_0}(n_1^*)_{кр} = \left[\frac{9}{8} D_{1n_1^*}\left(D_{2(n_1^*+1)} - 1\frac{(n_1^*+1)}{2D_{1(n_1^*+1)}}\right)\right]^{1/2} \quad (1)$$

$$\overset{II}{(t_0)}_{кр} = \frac{\overset{I}{(t_0)}_{кр}}{\left[1 + \frac{D_{1n_1^*}}{D_{1(n_1^*+2)}} + 1.08\left(\frac{D_{1n_1^*}}{D_{3(n_1^*+2)}} + \frac{D_{1n}}{D_{3n}}\right)\right]^{1/2}} \quad (2)$$

curves are drawn relating the critical torsion moment to pressure. When the results were compared with those of V. M. Darevskiy (Izvestiya AN SSSR, No. 1, 1957), good agreement was noted for values of q between 0 and 1/2 of q_{crit}, as well as close to q_{crit}. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 20 numbered formulas.

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L 8639-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4042388

ASSOCIATION: Tbilisskiy matematicheskiy institut im. A. M. Razmadze, Akademiya nauk Gruzinskoy SSR (Tbilisi Institute of Mathematics, Academy of Sciences of the Georgian SSR)

SUBMITTED: 03Mar64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AS, ME NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 001

Card 3/3

KUKUDZHANOV, V. N.: Master Phys-Math Sci (diss) -- "Stress waves in elastic-viscous-plastic and viscous-plastic media". Moscow, 1958. 5 pp (Min Higher Educ, Moscow Physicotechnical Inst), 170 copies (KL, No 2, 1959, 117)

KUKUDZHANOV, V. N.,

"Perpendicular Impact on a Plate by a Rotating Cylinder," Research in Physics and Radio Engineering, Moscow, Oborongiz, 1958. p. 115.

The book is a collection of 13 articles written by instructors and graduate and under graduate students of the Moscow Inst. of Physics and Technology. The articles discuss problems in radio physics, optics and physics

KUKUDZHANOV, V.N.

Elastic and plastic bending of thin-walled rods with tangential stresses taken into account. Trudy MGTI no.1:97-114 '58.
(MIRA 12:1)

(Elastic rods and wires)

KUKUDZHANOV, V.N., aspirant

Propagation of spherical waves in elastic viscous plastic media. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;mashinostr. no.2:14-20 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Moskovskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut.
(Elastic waves)

KUKUDZHANOV, V.N.

Transverse impact of a rotating cylinder on a plate. Trudy MFTI no.2: 115-122 '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Elastic plates and shells)

10(1)

AUTHOR: Kukudzhanov, V.N. SOV/22-11-6-5/10

TITLE: Shock Waves in a Compressing Viscous-Plastic Medium (Udarnyye volny v uplotnyayushcheysya vyazko-plasticheskoy srede)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk Armyanskoy SSR. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh, Nauk, 1958, Vol 11, Nr 6, pp 3-14 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the undeformed initial state the medium is assumed to have the density ρ_0 and to be incompressible up to the pressure P_s. For P_s the density is assumed to jump from ρ_0 to ρ_1 and then to remain constant, whereby the medium is incompressible again and obeys the laws of the viscous-plastic flow. Let the deformation of the volume be reversible only for $0<P<P_s$. For $P>P_s$ it is assumed to form permanent deformations. In the medium with the described properties the author considers the propagation of a shock wave which arises by the explosion in a spherical or cylindrical volume of the radius a_0. Let the initial pressure P_0 be $\gg P_s$. Applying the results of A.A. Il'yushin the author obtains the equation

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$$\frac{a}{2}\ln\alpha\frac{dx}{da} = \left[\frac{\rho_0}{\rho_1-\rho_0}\alpha^2 + \frac{1}{2}(\alpha^2-1) - \ln\alpha\right] x - P(a) + 1 - m\ln\alpha -$$

$$- \frac{\nu}{2a}(\alpha^2-1)\sqrt{x} \quad , \quad x = \left(\frac{da}{dt}\right)^2 , \quad \alpha = \frac{a}{R} ,$$

where a is the radius of the cavity, R the radius of the shock wave (it is $R^3 = \frac{\rho_1 a^3 - \rho_0 a_0^3}{\rho_1 - \rho_0}$), $\alpha = \frac{a}{R}$, $m = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$. The equation holds for cylindrical symmetry and generalizes a result of A.Yu. Ishlinskiy [Ref 1]. A similar longer equation is given for the case of spherical symmetry. The equations are investigated numerically and under neglect of a_0^3 also analytically (approximatively). The results (the integral curves are similar to hyperbola) are graphically represented.

Shock Waves in a Compressing Viscous-Plastic Medium SOV/22-11-6-5/10

There are 2 figures, and 5 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut (Moscow Physico-Technical Institute)

SUBMITTED: June 6, 1958

Card 3/3

KUKUDZHANOV, V.N.

Propagation of cylindrical shock waves of stresses in a plate beyond the yield point. Trudy MFTI no.3:108-120 '59.
(MIRA 13:5)

(Shock waves)

KUKUDZHANOV, V. N.

report presented at the 1st All-Union Congress of Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 27 Jan - 3 Feb '60.

134. A. A. Ilyushin (Moscow): Problems of the theory of plasticity under combined loading.

135. V. K. Kabulov (Tashkent): Elastic-plastic vibrations of rods of non-circular cross section.

136. V. S. Kalinin (Leningrad): The forced non-linear flexural vibrations of a homogeneous prismatic rod and a very long rectangular plate.

137. S. Kaliski (Warsaw): On a method of solving the equations of motion for an infinite anisotropic medium in the presence of a magnetic field.

138. S. N. Kan, V. A. Shkelai (Kharkov): An engineering method for the design of open prismatic shells.

139. I. I. Kandaurov (Leningrad): The distribution of vertical compressive stresses and strains in foundations in homogeneous or stratified soils.

140. B. Ya. Kantor (Kharkov): Bending of cantilever plates of variable stiffness.

141. K. S. Karapetian (Erevan): The effect of aging and anisotropy on the creep of concrete.

142. L. M. Kachanov (Leningrad): On the time of rupture in creep.

143. L. M. Kachanov (Leningrad): On some variational principles and methods in the theory of plasticity.

144. K. A. Kerimov (Baku): A procedure of determining an impact tension diagram for large deformations.

145. M. A. Kilchevskii (Kiev): Some generalizations of the formulation of elastostatic and elasto-dynamic contact problems and methods for their solution.

146. A. Kh. Kim (Omsk): The flow of a visco-plastic medium in a cone.

147. S. A. Kitover (Leningrad): On the elastic equilibrium of thin, infinite orthotropic plates.

148. K. V. Kovalev (Kharkov): Models of the influence surfaces for the intensity of the bending moment in thin plates and shells.

149. A. D. Kovalenko (Kiev): Shallow shells of revolution of variable thickness in a three-dimensional temperature field.

150. M. Kosarov (Sofia): Dynamic stability of cylindrical and spherical shells.

151. M. Kosarov (Sofia): The influence of initial imperfections of shape on the stability of thin elastic cylindrical sandwich shells under axial compression.

152. W. T. Koiter (Delft): Elastic stability and post-buckling behavior.

153. A. S. Kondratev (Kuibyshev), Yu. P. Zyrkov (Orenburg): The effect of support elasticity on the natural vibrations of rods.

154. I. M. Kopev, I. A. Oding (Moscow): Strength and plasticity of "whiskers".

155. S. G. Korenev (Moscow): The design of flexible plates and beams on elastic foundation.

156. M. S. Kornishin (Kazan): Bending of rectangular shallow shells with elastic ribs.

157. M. S. Kornishin (Kazan): On the solution of the nonlinear algebraic equations of shell theory.

158. V. G. Korotkin, D. M. Tartakovskii (Leningrad): The one-dimensional problem of the consolidation of a sediment layer with variable specific weight and variable water permeability.

159. A. S. Kosmodamianskii (Saratov): The elastic equilibrium of anisotropic plate with a finite number of elliptical holes.

160. Yu. I. Kosterin (Yaroslavl), I. V. Kragelskii (Moscow): Rheological phenomena in dry friction.

161. Yu. V. Kretov (Stalinsk): Lateral stability of coupled arches with double curvature.

162. A. I. Kuznetsov (Leningrad): On the theory of plane plastic stress.

163. V. N. Kukudzhanov, L. V. Nikitin (Moscow): Propagation of elastic, visco-plastic waves in bars.

164. V. D. Kupradze (Tbilisi): The investigation of contact problems in the theory of elasticity by the method of singular integral equations.

165. N. V. Lazovskaia (Moscow): The investigation of the deformations of drains on models by the X-ray method.

166. A. Langenbach (Berlin): Application of the non-linear variational principle to some problems of the theory of elastic-plastic strains.

167. S. M. Levi (Moscow): The investigation of rheological properties of gelatin solutions.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000927320001-7"

S/179/60/000/04/008/027
E081/E141

11,2313

AUTHORS: Kukudzhanov, V.N., and Nikitin, L.V. (Moscow)

TITLE: Propagation of Waves in a Rod of Heterogeneous Elasto-visco-plastic Material

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk, Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye,1960,No 4,pp 53-59

TEXT: The rod is assumed semi-infinite in length and of constant cross section S. The origin of coordinates is at one end of the rod and the positive x direction is along the rod. The stress σ is positive when tensile; positive displacement u corresponds to increasing x; the density of the material is ρ. The differential equation of motion of the rod is then:

$$\frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial x} = \rho \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} \qquad (1.1)$$

The propagation of waves arising from shock loading is considered, corresponding to rapid changes in the stress and deformation states in the rod. It is known that Young's modulus and Poisson's ratio are practically independent of deformation velocity, whereas the flow limit σ_s is appreciably affected. The flow law is written

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in the form of Eq (1.2) subject to the conditions at the foot of page 53, where E is Young's modulus, k is a constant of the material ($k \approx 10^{-6}$ sec^{-1} for metals), and $\sigma = f(\varepsilon, x)$ is the static relation between stress and strain at the section x of the heterogeneous material. Changing to dimensionless parameters given by Eq (1.4), the wave equation (1.6) is obtained if the stress does not exceed the yield point $\sigma_s(x)$, whereas if $\sigma > \sigma_s(x)$ the telegraph equation (1.8) is obtained, where α and β are given by Eq (1.7). (In equation (1.5) and subsequent equations, the dimensionless parameters in Eq (1.4) are written without the bar). If an instantaneous disturbance is applied to the end $x = 0$ of the rod, application of the Laplace transform and the conditions (1.12) leads to Eq (2.1) of which the solution is Eq (2.2), where $C(p)$ is an arbitrary function of the complex variable p, and T_0 is the representation of the function T. Expressing T_0 as the series (2.3) and inverting, T is finally obtained as (2.12). Fig 1 shows the lines of equal stress in the (x, t) plane for $v_0 = 2$, $m = 0.1$ (v_0 is defined after Eq (2.14) and $m = \rho cS/kM$

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Propagation of Waves in a Rod of Heterogeneous Elasto-visco-plastic Material

where c is the velocity of elastic waves in the medium and M is the mass of the body producing the impact). Finally, a brief discussion is given of the conditions existing in the rod, when the shock loading exceeds the yield point σ_s, with special reference to the determination of the boundary between the plastic and elastic regions. It is concluded that although disturbances exceeding σ_s in magnitude extend to infinity in a semi-infinite elasto-visco-plastic rod, and tend asymptotically to σ_s, this tendency is so rapid that the zone containing strains of practical importance is quite limited and is concentrated in the immediate neighbourhood of the end of the rod.

There are 2 figures and 5 references: 4 Soviet and 1 English.

SUBMITTED: April 11, 1960

Card 3/3

KUKUDZHANOV, V.N., kand.fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk

Plastic flow of a plane specimen weakened by circular cut-out holes and subjected to stretching. Trudy MFTI no.7:64-70 '61. (MIRA 15:4)

(Plasticity) (Deformations (Mechanics))

L 15777-63 EWT(1)/BDS AFFTC/ASD

ACCESSION NR: AP3006347 S/0258/63/003/003/0472/0481

AUTHOR: Kukudzhanov, V. N. (Moscow)

52
51

TITLE: Propagation of spherical waves in a viscoelastic medium

SOURCE: Inzhenernyy zhurnal, v. 3, no. 3, 1963, 472-481

TOPIC TAGS: wave propagation, spherical wave, linear viscoelastic solid, spherical wave propagation

ABSTRACT: Investigation has been made of the propagation of spherical waves in an infinite linear viscoelastic solid having a spherical cavity on whose boundary a time-dependent uniform impulsive pressure (or velocity) is applied. A differential equation of motion connecting the pressure (or velocity) function and displacements, and integrodifferential equations describing the stress-strain relations in a kind of Maxwell solid are utilized to obtain an expression for the radial displacement in an integral representation by applying the Laplace transform method. An asymptotic solution is obtained by the saddle-point method for the time intervals $t \gg \tau$ (τ is the time of relaxation of the viscoelastic material); the character of propagation and attenuation of the wave consisting

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ACCESSION NR: AP3006347

of two parts (a front part, which advances at the rate of an elastic spherical wave, and the basic part of the impulse, which advances at a lower rate) is discussed. For $t \ll \tau$, an asymptotic solution is also obtained (thus covering the whole practical range of t values) by applying an expansion in powers of a small time parameter. The solution for the spherical-wave front is derived in a closed form and the procedure for obtaining the solution for the vicinity of the wave front is indicated. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, and 43 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut mekhaniki AN SSSR (Institute of Mechanics, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 08Apr62 DATE ACQ: 27Sep63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AP NO REF SOV: 001 OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

KUKULA, F.

"Aerosols" by K.Spurny, C.Jech, B.Sedlacek and O.Storch. Reviewed by F.Kukula. Jaderna energie 9 no.1:36 Ja '63.

KUKULA, Frantisek; SLUNECKO, Jaroslav; KRIVANEK, Miloslav

Determination of some trace impurities in zonal melted bismuth and tin. Jaderna energie 10 no.1:20 Ja'64.

1. Ustav jaderneho vyzkumu, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Rez.

SIMKOVA, Marcela; KUKULA, Frantisek; STEJSKAL, Rudolf

Determining iron in antimony by activation analysis. Jaderna energie 9 no.5:165 My '63.

1. Ustav jaderneho vyzkumu, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Rez u Prahy.

KUKULA, Frantisek; SLUNECKO, Jaroslav; SIMKOVA, Marcela

Copper determination in aluminum. Jaderna energie 9 no.5:166 My '63.

1. Ustav jaderneho vyzkumu, Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Rez u Prahy

SIMKOVA, Marcela; KUKULA, Frantisek; SLUNECKO, Jaroslav

Determining iodine in organic polymers by activation analysis.
Jaderna energie 10 no.12:445-446 D '64.

1. Institute of Nuclear Research of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Rez.

SIMKOVA, Marcela, prom. chem.; KUKULA, Frantisek, inz.; SLUNECKO, Jaroslav, inz.

Iodine determination in organic polymers by activation analysis.
Chem zvesti 19 no.2:115-119 '65.

1. Institute of Nuclear Research of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Rez near Prague.

L 7042-66 EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(j)/EWA(h)/EWA(l) GG/RM

ACC NR: AP6001101 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0043/65/000/002/0115/0119

AUTHOR: Simkova, M.--Shimkova, M. (Graduate chemist); Kukula, F. (Engr.); Slunecko, J.--Slunechko, Ya. (Engineer)

ORG: Institute of Nuclear Research, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Rez near Prague (Ustav jaderneho vyzkumu Ceskoslovenske akademie ved)

TITLE: Determination of iodine in organic polymers by activation analysis

SOURCE: Chemicke zvesti, no. 2, 1965, 115-119

TOPIC TAGS: iodine, polymer, analytic chemistry, gamma ray, radiation chemistry, radioisotope, irradiation

ABSTRACT: Nondestructive activation analysis method perfected by the authors is described. Gamma activity of I128 is measured. The test samples weighed 0.2 - 0.5 g, and were placed together with KI in polyethylene cartridges, and were irradiated for 20 minutes by a neutron flow. I128 was identified by its gamma-energy, and by the half-life period determined from photopeaks. Amounts of I of 0.0001 g can be determined. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 07, 15, 20 / SUBM DATE: 190ct64 / OTH REF: 017

Card 1/1

CHUDZIKIEWICZ, Ryszard; KUKULA, Tadeusz

Stack radiation recuperators for cupolas. Slevarenstvi 11 no.4:141-143 Ap '63.

1. Stetinska polytechnika, slevarenska katedra, Polsko.

KHUDZIKEVICH, R.; KUKULA, T.; KUBIN'SKI, S.

Recuperators mounted in a cupola furnace smoke stack. Lit. proizv. no.10:20-21 O '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Cupola furnaces) (Heat regenerators)

KUKULA, Tadeusz; ZAJAC, Wiktor

Radioactive isotope charge level indicator adjusted to cupolas with stack recuperators. Przegl odlew 15 no.3:82-85 Mr '65.

1. Submitted December 14, 1964.

ACC NR: AP7005591 SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/67/172/002/0403/0406

AUTHOR: Dashevskiy, M. Ya; Kukuladze, G. V.; Lazarev, V. B.; Mirgalovskaya, M. S.

ORG: Metallurgy Institute im. A. A. Baykov, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut metallurgii Akademii nauk SSSR); Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry im. N. S. Kurnakov, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Surface phenomena and crystallization processes in gallium antimonide melts

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 172, no. 2, 1967, 403-406

TOPIC TAGS: surface tension, gallium compound, antimonide, crystallization

ABSTRACT: In order to determine the general applicability of the regularities characterizing the relationship between surface phenomena and crystallization processes in indium antimonide melts, the following phenomena were investigated: surface tension of melts of the gallium-antimony system, influence of zinc and tellurium on the surface tension of gallium antimonide, and influence of these admixtures on the supercooling of Ga-Sb melts and on the growth of crystals from the melts. It is suggested that the behavior of the impurities in the solvent melt can be predicted from the difference of surface tensions in the case of type $A^{III}Sb$ antimonides. In $A^{III}B^{V}$ compounds which crystallize in a zinc-blende-type lattice, a correlation exists between the mean atomic number of the compound and the surface tension at the

Card 1/2 UDC: 546.682'861:532.6

ACC NR: AP7005591

melting point: the higher the mean atomic number, the lower the surface tension of the compound. Data on the effect of Te on the supercooling of indium antimonide indicate that surface-active admixtures increase the probability of formation of a solid phase nucleus. At a certain concentration of Te, the growth of lamellar dendrites of gallium antimonide was hindered, causing distorted dendrites to grow, then was stopped altogether as the Te content increased further. The introduction of zinc in appreciable amounts did not interfere with the growth of lamellar dendrites of gallium antimonide. The regularities found by studying the role of surface phenomena in the crystallization of indium antimonide melts were found to apply to gallium antimonide as well, and are therefore thought to cover at least all compounds of type $A^{III}B^{V}$ which crystallize in a zinc-blende-type lattice. The paper was presented by Academician Sazhin, N. P., 4 Apr 66. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11,20/ SUBM DATE: 04Apr66/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 001

2/2

L 39309-65 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/T/EEC(b)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) Pi-4 IJP(c)
JD/JG/GG
ACCESSION NR: AP5009364 S/0363/65/001/002/0181/0183

AUTHOR: Kukuladze, G. V.; Mirgalovskaya, M. S.

TITLE: Growth of gallium antimonide single crystals in the <111> polarized crystallographic direction

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 1, no. 2, 1965, 181-183

TOPIC TAGS: gallium antimonide, single crystal growth, melt growth, oriented crystallization, crystallographic direction polarization, crystal semiconductor property

ABSTRACT: Gallium antimonide single crystals have been grown by the Czochralski technique in the A <111> or B <111> directions in order to study the effect of the polarity of <111> directions and to evaluate the relative development of A and B faces. Gallium antimonide was synthesized and single crystals were grown in a graphite crucible, in helium atmosphere, in the same hermetically sealed apparatus. Both stoichiometric and nonstoichiometric GaSb crystals were grown. Hall effect and resistivity of the crystals were measured by d-c compensation method at room or liquid nitrogen temperature. All single crystals were p-type with carrier

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L 39309-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5009364

(holes) concentration of 1.5×10^{17} cm^{-3} at room temperature and one order of magnitude lower at the liquid nitrogen temperature. The concentration of holes was higher in crystals with an excess of gallium and lower in crystals with an excess of antimony over the stoichiometric ratio. The polarity of the <111> direction had no noticeable effect on the growth of single crystals of given purity. Some GaSb single crystals were grown without continuous pulling simply by keeping the seed crystal in the melt until the crystal reached certain specified dimensions, then removing it quickly from the melt. A comparative study of the morphology of the GaSb, InSb, and Ge crystals grown by this method revealed similarity of development of the (111) and ($\bar{1}\bar{1}\bar{1}$) faces between GaSb and Ge and disparity of development of the same faces between GaSb and InSb. The GaSb crystals, unlike InSb and GaAs, grew with the same facility in the B <111> and A <111> directions. The presence of an undetected acceptor impurity in the melt was suspected to be the cause of this equalization of the polarity effect. Orig. art. has: 4 figures. [JK]

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallurgii im. A. A. Baykova (Institute of Metallurgy)

SUBMITTED: 29Oct64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: SS

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 009 ATD PRESS: 3226

Card 2/2 JD

KOLOMIYETS, B.T.; MIKALOVSKAYA, M.S.

Microhardness of A{111} and B{111} surfaces of gallium antimonide crystals. Izv. AN SSSR. Neorg. mat. 1 no.7:1025-1026 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut metallurgii imeni Baykova Moskva.

KUKULADZE, M. N.

"Determination of the Oscillation Characteristics of Folded Constructions by the Method of V. Z. Vlasov." Cand Tech Sci, Georgian Polytechnic Inst, Tbilisi, 1954. (RZhMekh, Nov 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (11)

SO: Sum. No. 521, 2 Jun 55

KUKULCZANKA, Krystyna

Observations on the influence of temperature on the germination and growth of Cocos nucifera L. Wiadom botan 7 no.3/4: 233-236 '63.

KUKULCZANKA, Krystyna

Remarks on the germination of seeds of the plant family Bromeliaceae. Wiadom botan 7 no.1:73-74 '63.

1. Ogrod Botaniczny, Uniwersytet, Wroclaw.

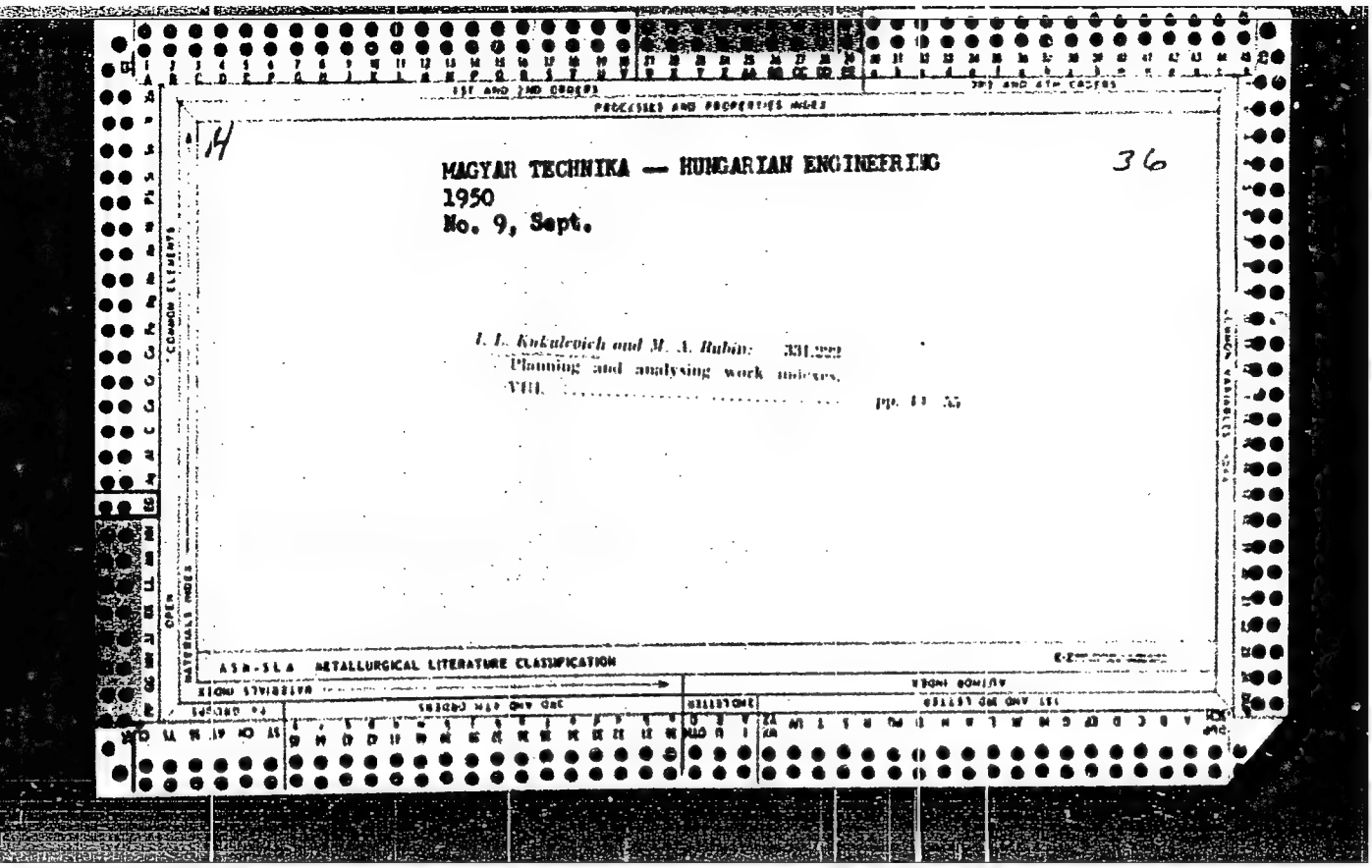
KUKULCZANKA, Krystyna

Morphological affinity among the needle varieties of Callistephus chinensis Nees. Acta agrobot 15:109-125 '64.

1. Botanical Garden of the University, Wroclaw.

KUKULEVICH, I.L.; RUBIN, M.A.; BAYTINA, A.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor.

[Wage organization at local industrial enterprises] Organizatsiia zarabotnoi platy na predpriiatiiakh mestnoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo mestnoi promyshl.RSFSR, 1950. 195 p.
(MLRA 6:11)
(Wages) (Industry)



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MAGYAR TECHNIKA — HUNGARIAN ENGINEERING 36
1950
No. 9, Sept.

I. L. Kokalevich and M. A. Rubin: 331.222
Planning and analysing work indexes.
VIII. ..... pp. 11-35

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

H

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Magyar Technika
Hungarian Engineering
1950
no.11-12 nov.-dec.

I. I. Kuvulicets
and M. A. Rubin:
Planning and analysing work under numbers (From the Russian) ..

COMMON ELEMENTS

OPEN

MATERIALS INDEX

COMPOSITE VARIABLES INDEX

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000927320001-7"

KUKULEVICH, I.L.; LYUDVIG, A.A.; SHABARIN, A.K., redaktor; GIMPEL'SON, A.Z., redaktor; LYUDKOVSKAYA, N.I., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[The organization of wages in enterprises furnishing local building materials] Organizatsiia zarabotnoi platy na prdpriiatiiakh mestnykh stroitel'nykh materialov. Pod red. A.K.Shabarina. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. materialam, 1956. 229 p. (MLRA 9:8)
(Building materials industry) (Wages)

KUKULEVICH, Izrail' Leybovich; MACHIKHIN, Viktor Pavlovich; BAYTIN, A.I., red.; BOBYLEVA, L.V., red.; GERASIMOVA, Ye.S., tekhn.red.

[The wage systems in enterprises of local industry] Organizatsiia zarabotnoi platy na predpriiatiiakh mestnoi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo planovo-ekonomicheskoi lit-ry, 1961. 355 p.
(Wages) (MIRA 14:6)

KUKUEVICH, M.A.

Glycogen disease. Sov. med. 28 no.6:34-38 Je '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Kafedra gospital'noy pediatrii (zav.- deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.F. Tur) Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

KUKULEVICH, S.

Rare form of macrocytic anemia in children. Vop. gemat. v pediat. no.3:210-213 '64. (MIRA 18:7)

KUKULEVSKAYA, M.F.

Relapsing fever caused by ticks in the Ukrainian S.S.R. Med. paraz. 25 no.1:16-17 Ja-M '56 (MLRA 9:6)

1. Iz Khersonskoy oblastnoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.

(UKRAINE--RELAPSING FEVER)

KUKULIYEVA, A.I.

Mechanization of the trimming and knocking-out of pipes from U-tube bundles. Mash. i neft. obor. no.4:35 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. TSentral'noye byuro tekhnicheskoy informatsii Bashsovnarkhoza, g. Ufa.

KUKULIYEVA, A.I.

Machine for cutting disk patterns. Mash. i neft. obor. no.4:36 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. TSentral'noye byuro tekhnicheskoy informatsii Bashsovnarkhoza, g. Ufa.

KUKULJAN, Ante

Business management of Yugoslav Postal, Telegraph, and Telephone Enterprises. PTT Zajed 6 no. 2 21-28 '64.

KUKULJAN, Ante

Economic units in Yugoslav Postal, Telegraph, and Telephone Service.
PTT Zajed 6 no.4:34-40 Jl-Ag '64.

FALKOWSKI, Marian; KUKULKA, Irena

Studies on the chlorophyll content in grasses for the purpose of characterizing meadow grass according to the biological and ecological aspect. Prace nauk roln i lesn 16 no.3:19-29 '63.

1. Department of Meadow and Pasture Tillage of the School of Agriculture, Poznan.

KUKULKA, K.

Coal economies and the state of measuring instruments in Polish industry. p.417
(POMIARY, AUTOMATYKA, KONTROLA, Vol. 2, No.11, Nov. 1956, Warsaw, Poland)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 9, Sept. 1957, Uncl.